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[a189]—5

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Hongkong, 10th June 1903. [a318]

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DEATH.
On the 17th April, at No. 20, Pearson Road, MARIA CORREANZ, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. JOSEPH, aged 7 weeks.

The Daily Press.
HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD CH.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.
HONGKONG, 21st APRIL, 1904

It is an old and trite saying, and one which under a pretence of sententiousness really covers a mere truism, that history repeats itself. As long as human nature is as it is, and as long as it is a law of nature that the race has a tendency to propagate itself at a rate greater than its means of support, so long must there exist an aggressive tendency on the part of nations; and this aggressive tendency must, when it implies injury to another nation possessed of courage and ability to resist, eventually lead to war. War again arising in each case from the same impelling motive must of necessity follow similar lines, and so it happens that whether we analyse the wars of a Sennacherib, of a Cyrus, an Alexander, a Caesar, or in modern times of a Napoleon, we find the same general principles of attack and defence running through the entirety. The circumstances of the present war between Japan and Russia thus partake geographically and physically of the conditions existing in 1854, when Great Britain and France, in order to parry the injurious advance of Russia, undertook an offensive war, and invaded the Crimea. The geographical position of the Crimea and Shengking are very similar; both are peninsulas, both are at an enormous distance from Russia's basis of operations, and both possess at the furthest extremity a capacious and strongly fortified naval station, to capture which is one of the objects of the war. It is perfectly natural, then, that the incidents in the one war should be comparable to those unfolding themselves in the other.

It is true that at the opening of the present war one of the conditions was markedly different. When Britain and France opened the war against Russia, their navies were so far superior in number and efficiency to that possessed by Russia that from the beginning the latter Power treated its own navy as of no practical utility, and actually sank in its own harbour seven of its best and most powerful vessels. At the opening of the war with Japan Russia had in Eastern waters a navy which for numbers, and apparently efficiency, was reckoned fairly comparable with that of her antagonist, and in addition, after this portion of the fleet had been despatched possessed an apparently sufficient reserve in European waters. The first care of the Japanese commander-in-chief was thus of necessity directed to striking at this formidable difficulty in the way of offensive operations, and with so much success that for a time at least the Russian fleet became a mere corker, and, as in the case of the Crimea, took no active part in the contest. For some weeks this inactivity was real, and its existence raised one or two points of importance with regard to international law.

Some main principles concerning the rights of belligerents and the duties of neutrals have been reduced to writing and met with practically universal acceptance; and each of the principal nations for itself commenced to put these rules in action. After the close of the Crimean war the nations had proceeded to formulate a common course of action with regard to possible neutrals and belligerents, and the time, after one first-class war had been decided, and no political cloud momentarily clouded the horizon, was undoubtedly favourable. The new rule agreed to by all the important Powers, with the partial exception of the United States, was, that the neutral flag covered the cargo, except contraband of war, and that no enemy's commerce as such was not to be interfered with more than was necessary for war purposes. Some nations wanted to go further and assert the immunity from capture of the enemy's private ships, when not actually engaged in warlike operations, or conveying contraband of war, but the majority refused to take this extreme view, or at all events, held it to be premature. Other rules were proposed regarding letters of marque given by Governments authorising the fitting out of privateers, but the proposed rule was not carried. Other regulations regarding the action of neutrals in aiding or encouraging one or other belligerents, though in principle agreed to, were left to be decided in each particular case. Practically no naval war has taken place since these rules and recommendations were formulated, and naturally there was room for misconception, and an absence of precedent as to the proper course to pursue.

England and the majority of the Great Powers at once issued proclamations of neutrality, and closed their ports unless in cases of distress, and even then under most stringent rules, indifferently to either belligerent. The practical effect of this was to render it impossible for Japan to carry on a naval war in European waters, or for Russia to reinforce her fleet in the Far East, till at least she had made her own arrangements for coaling on the road. In the interest of peace generally this was an important step, and tended to prevent as far as possible the spread of the war. Incidentally and at the moment it appeared to favour Japan, but at any time the position might change and the contrary might result. The conditions might then have been honestly accepted by both belligerents without prejudice, in the hope of further developments. Unfortunately Russia, looking only to the present moment, has not been willing to accept this view, but has put forward a claim of her own, which tends to complicate still further a position already intricate. By the Treaty of Paris each state at war has the right to seize on the enemy's property on board a neutral ship, provided only it be contraband of war, and as it seemed impracticable to define what really is contraband the widest possible extension has been given to the definition. Russia has been extending the limits so as to include everything which could be possibly brought into use directly or indirectly, not only to make war, but to assist in making machinery which might be employed in producing weapons of war or warlike weapons, and military stores or even clothing, Russian prize-courts being the only authority to decide. Of course, under such a pretension, every article of trade might be brought in contraband. This naturally was not the object of the original rule, which was to injure as little as possible the general trade of the world, and afford some little alleviation to the necessary horrors of war. So long as the stipulations as to neutral ports being forbidden to the

ships of either of the parties at war, the former wrong would be to a considerable extent rectified, as either Power would from the impossibility of obtaining supplies find her limits of injury so far as neutrals were concerned confined within reasonably narrow limits. But the peculiarity of Russian practice is to take advantage of every circumstance which may favour her immediate aims without any regard for consistency, or the possible disadvantage of establishing precedents against herself. The rule which forbids nations at war carrying on warlike operations from neutral ports is one of these, and is probably more in the interests of the belligerents themselves than of the Powers apparently more immediately concerned. Russia grudgingly accepts the rule with the stronger Powers who are able to enforce it, but she persistently ignores it with regard to the weaker, whom she hopes to be able to overawe or cajole. Now it is necessary, in order to avoid worse evils, to acknowledge every independent state as internationally equal, and though another neutral may remonstrate, there is no precedent to make such action a *casus belli* as between neutrals.

Russia then has been taking advantage of this position to use habitually the harbours of certain of the lesser Powers in the Mediterranean for the purpose of fitting out her cruisers, and obtaining stores, and the vessels thus fitted out have been employed in plundering the vessels of neutral Powers, under the pretence of seizing those indefinite goods which she is pleased on her own authority to class as contraband of war. The whole proceeding is naturally unprecedented, and as such offends no written rule, though contrary to the whole tenor of international law, as accepted by all the Powers. It might be expected that the nation most interested amongst the others, which undoubtedly is Britain, would take some strong measures to redress a palpable wrong, which has no foundation in former precedents, and is contrary to the whole tone of modern practice; but here again comes in the peculiar difficulty which always arises with a Power as Russia, which sets but little store on her own inconsistency, while vigorously holding her neighbour to the letter of her engagements. Were Great Britain to insist under penalty of retaliation on Russia ceasing the practice the action would certainly be quoted against herself, and Britain would have to yield however unreasonable and irrelevant the cases. This is doubtless the reason why some steps have not as yet been taken to abate, by force if necessary, the nuisance, but there are signs, we believe, that something is being done towards its relief. Hongkong is more immediately interested, which is our excuse for speaking out; but the matter is really one of imperial interest.

The plague case reported in our issue of Tuesday was imported into the Colony from outside. Another similar case was notified as occurring yesterday.

The shipment of dogs, cats and snakes from the Philippines to the United States has been prohibited, as these were about the only items omitted from the Dingley bill, the barrier is now complete, says the *Monthly Times*.

Commissioner Mc. Secretary of Finance and Justice in the Philippines, recently issued a statement showing the progress of elimination of the Spanish-Philippine coins from the channels of trade of the islands. Nearly one half the volume of that sort of currency, he says, has been shipped to the United States, and the tone of the statement is optimistic for the future. The Mexican pesos, he says, are being eliminated by the process of exportation.

Mr. Hong, Attaché at the Korean Legation in Berlin, who on the 16th ult. committed suicide by shooting a bullet through his head, was a most gifted young Oriental, and perfect master of German, moving in high social circles. It seems, however, that he got into the company of three procussing actresses, for whom his expenditure on jewelry was more than his means would allow. He shot himself after being presented with a bill for 5,000 marks (£250) for jewelry.

The following letter was not received at the Hongkong General Post Office, but its genuineness is nevertheless guaranteed. A Punjab specimen of the babu class recently reported to headquarters:—"The Sub-Postmaster report that last evening a nice came out from behind the office door, and after walking a little stammered and breathed its last in the presence of the Sub-Postmaster there. As these are the prognostics of plague, I beg you will kindly arrange to have the office disinfected at an early date."

We received a call yesterday evening from Mr. Vanstone and Mr. Warwick Pade, who with reference to a letter headed "Up-to-date" the Editor of the *New York Life Insurance Co.* in Hongkong, showed us a letter from Miss Vanstone, stating that she had been engaged for a position with the New York Life Co. at Canton, and enclosing a cheque signed by the manager for a sum in compensation for her terminating her previous engagement in Hongkong. We can bear witness to the fact that Mr. Vanstone received this letter and enclosure from his daughter.

M. Ratard, Consul-General of France at Shanghai, has been made by the Tsar a Commander of the Order of S. Stanislas.

The war has already led to one lawsuit of interest in shipping circles. It figures in the home papers as that of the Century Shipping Company, Limited, v. C. T. Symons and Co. The plaintiffs, who were taking out a cargo of coal alleged to be for the Japanese Government, claimed a declaration that they were entitled to determine the charter-party, the Russian Government having declared coal to be contraband of war. Mr. Justice Bigham, who originally had the case before him, had decided in favour of the defendants, and the Appeal Court dismissed the plaintiff's appeal, holding that the High Court judge was right.

Latest news of the overland Achen war comes from Pangkalan Brandan.—The last expedition under von Dahlen, which set out on 29th February, was very successful. It is unnecessary to speak of many small skirmishes, for mention is needed only of the larger engagements which were at Rercho, Pasir, Peperag, and Kutta Lintang, in the course of which 541 Bataks were shot by the Dutch troops, 310 dead was the result of the fight at Peperag. Rajah Bukit and all his followers fled to the mountains. The Dutch casualties were 3 killed and 30 wounded. The expedition is advancing.

The *Naval and Military Record* writes:—"By the retirement of Captain W. Usborn Moore, who attained the age limit on the 8th inst., the active list of the Navy loses an officer who has won considerable distinction in the surveying branch, and a Good Service pension falls vacant. Captain Moore, who was last employed in command of the *Research* on the Home survey, has held several commands in the branch of the Navy to which he was for so long attached, and was always an indefatigable worker. He joined the Navy in 1862, and was promoted captain in 1892. Captain Moore has lately produced a book, entitled *The Comoros and the Creoles*. Capt. Moore's book has, we believe, been widely read in Hongkong; he presented a copy of it, moreover, to the Club Library.

In the United States the Mexican dollar has an exchange value of 90 cents, says a Manila paper. In Mexico the American silver dollar has the same value. On the frontier of the United States, where Texas joins Mexico, there are two saloons, one on each side of the frontier. A man buys a ten-cent drink of whisky at the American saloon and pays for it with an American silver dollar, receiving a Mexican silver dollar in change. With this he crosses the border, goes into a Mexican saloon hands over the Mexican dollar for a ten-cent drink and receives an American dollar in change. It is evident, that the limit of his purchasing power is the length of time he can stand. He finally wakes up with a bad headache and the American dollar with which he started. Who paid for the whisky?

The New York Sun states that Sir Thomas Lipton recently enquired whether a challenge for the America Cup would be accepted under the new rule of the New York Yacht Club for its own races limiting the draught of yachts to 18ft. This rule would bar the *Refiance*, *Constitution*, and *Columbia*, which draw 20ft. The committee of the New York Yacht Club, to which the matter was referred, replied to Sir Thomas Lipton last month. The reply rehearsed the requirements of the deed of gift, including the condition that a challenge must be made by a foreign club ten months in advance of a proposed race. The committee adds that if such a challenge is received the club will take definite action. The *Sun* states that many members of the club cannot see how they can decline a challenge under their own rules. It is too late, however, for a race this year.

The Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai has communicated the following statement to the Press in connection with the burning of the Palace at Seoul:—"On the 14th inst. at 10 p.m. a fire broke out from the Kanneiden Building of the Korean Imperial Palace and all buildings except only one building of the foreign type were entirely burnt down. The Emperor had been taken himself to the Library belonging to the Imperial Household Department. The fire started accidentally in a chamber of the Kanneiden Building where the Kang (native fire-place) was being in repairs. During the conflagration our gendarmes and soldiers exerted their utmost for the personal safety of the Emperor and for controlling the fire. This deed of our soldiers has caused a very good feeling in the Imperial Household. The Foreign Ministers to Korea, too, expressed their thanks for the efforts used by our soldiers in protecting the Legations near the Palace.

Interviewed by a *Times* of Ceylon representative at Colombo on his way back to England, Mr. P. F. Warner kept nothing back when he said it was all nonsense to attribute England's success to luck. There was no luck about it at all. The team was a most resourceful one, and, as had been remarked in Australia, the best in this way that had gone out of England. Mr. Warner does not see how it can fairly be said that the team had luck. He only won the toss 8 times in 20 matches. True he won the toss in the second match on a perfect wicket, which had a lot to do with the result admittedly, but in the fifth match Australia won the toss and had the same fortune, for the rain came down on the last three days and spoilt the Englishmen's chances. This shows the element of luck was evenly distributed. Of course, papers would be prejudiced, and the same remark might apply to him; but it was absurd to talk of luck in a battle, and the test matches were hard-fought battles resulting in the better side winning.

TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.]

THE BUDGET.

NEARLY FOUR MILLIONS DEFICIT.
—HEAVY TAX ON SMOKING.

LONDON, 19th Ap., 5.25 p.m.

The deficiency in the Budget is £3,820,000, and it is proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Austen Chamberlain) that this shall be met by an extra penny on the income tax; threepence on tobacco, sixpence on cigars, and a shilling on foreign cigarettes; and twopence on tea. There is to be no suspension of the Sinking Fund.

[Last year the Income Tax reduced from 1s. 3d. in the £, the highest point since 1856, to 11d., a drop of 4d. It is now therefore 1s. in the £, the same as in 1900, when it was brought up from 8d. to 1s. The new Budget presses very heavily on tobacco-smokers. According to the tariff in operation on the 1st October, 1903, the imports duties were as follows:—Tobacco, 3s. to 3s. 4d. per lb., according to the amount of moisture contained; cigars, 5s. 6d. per lb.; cigarettes, 3s. 10d. per lb. The latter article is especially burdened by the new Budget, the duty being raised to 4s. 10d. per lb. The duty on tea was 6d. per lb., so that it is now 8d.—Ed. D.P.]

REUTER'S SERVICE.

THE WAR.—THE PORT ARTHUR COMMAND.

LONDON, 18th April.

Admiral Alexieff hoisted his flag on the 17th inst., on the battleship *Sevastopol* pending the arrival of Admiral Shkryoboff.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

LONDON, 18th April.

The Mullah having escaped to Italian territory, routed, it has been decided to discontinue the British operations and to reduce the field forces.

THE ADVANCE TO LHASA.

LONDON, 18th April.

Mr. Launier asked in the House of Commons whether it was proposed to advance to Lhasa in the event of negotiations at Gyantse breaking down. Mr. Brodrick, in reply, said that it was not in the public interest to state the intention of the Government in such an eventuality.

FIRE IN QUEEN'S ROAD.

ONE HOUSE BURNED.

At about 1.30 on Wednesday morning fire broke out at No. 210, Queen's Road, a house bearing the sign of Tann Pung, situated not far from the Globe Hotel. The premises were occupied by a jeweller, money-changer, etc., and a haberdashery-dealer on the ground floor, and as dwellings on the three upper floors. Mr. Hallifax and the Brigade hurried to the scene, extinguishing the flames after about an hour's work, but not before the house was completely gutted. Looking at the ruins, still dripping after the water, one still sees a thin column of smoke emanating from the charred rubbish. Daylight now is the only roof.

LAWN TENNIS.

H.K.C.C. V. L.R.C.

This competition, the Ladies' Recreation Club v. the Hongkong Cricket Club, was played on the Cricket Ground yesterday afternoon. The band of the Sherwood Foresters, under Bandmaster Bradley, played selections on the field. The results, the names of the Hongkong Cricket Club members in each instance coming first, were as follows:—
Strickland and Martin v. Hallifax and Newland, 2-6, 5-6.
Strickland and Martin v. Heath and Smith, 5-6, 6-3.
Hancock and Humphreys v. Heath and Smith, 6-1, 6-2.
Hancock and Humphreys v. Pinckney and Grist, 6-5, 5-6.
Hancock and Humphreys v. Hallifax and Newland, 6-2, 6-1.
Smith and Atkinson v. Pinckney and Grist, 1-6, 3-6.
Smith and Atkinson v. Heath and Smith, 1-6, 6-1.
Smith and Atkinson v. Hallifax and Newland, 2-6, 6-3.
These scores gave the Hongkong Cricket Club the victory by 81 games to 77.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—
On the 18th at 11.25 a.m. The barometer has risen generally and has fallen only slightly in the extreme north.
The greatest pressure appears to lie over Central China and the least in SE. Japan.
Gradients are moderate on the China Coast, and over the China Sea.
Moderate to light N.E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and over the northern part of the China Sea.
Forecast:—Light SE. to E. winds; cloudy, fine.

NAVAL NOTES.

THE "ECLIPSE"

H.M. second class cruiser *Eclipse* has arrived from Singapore with a dredger (the *S. Dunstan*) in tow. She left Singapore on the 13th inst., experiencing a calm passage to Hongkong. Capt. Robert H. S. Stokes is in command.

THE U.S. TRANSPORT "SEWARD."

The United States transport *Seward*, Capt. A. Crook, arrived from Manila yesterday, for docking purposes. She left the Philippines on the 18th inst. and had a fine trip crossing.

THE "VASCO DA GAMA."

Senhor Conselheiro A. G. Romano, Consul-General for Portugal, paid an official call on the Portuguese battleship *Vasco da Gama* yesterday, being received by a guard of honour, and saluted with nine guns when leaving. During the morning the commander of the *Vasco da Gama*, Capt. Manuel Lourenço Vasco de Carvalho, visited the Officer Administering the Government.

THE "S. DUNSTAN."

The steam-dredger towed from Singapore to Hongkong by H.M.S. *Eclipse* is named *S. Dunstan*. She is a craft of 546 tons and 110 horse-power. Mr. W. Denning is her captain.

THE U.S.S. "CALAO."

The U.S. gunboat *Calao* left for the River yesterday.

THE "HANSA."

The German flagship *Hansa* yesterday shifted from her berth to the foreign man-of-war anchorage, at Kowloon, to make room for British warships. We may expect arrivals.

SICKNESS IN THE NAVY.

Only two men in the whole of the British Navy received wounds in action during 1903; one recovered and the other died. Our Navy's health record, as contained in an official return, was considered satisfactory in that year. The Pacific station provided the highest death rate, 67.42, but for this the loss of the *Condor* was mainly responsible, while the Cape of Good Hope and West African stations gave the heaviest invaliding rate, 36.89. The total number of cases of disease and injury entered on the sick list was 55,769, which gives the ratio of 361.13 per 1,000. This, though an increase of 7.3 over 1901, is 22.2 less than the average of the preceding five years. The disquieting feature is in respiratory diseases, which in the home training vessels alone have advanced by 79.69 per 1,000. There were fifteen suicides, which is above the average, but the record varies greatly.

NEW RUSSIAN WARSHIPS.

The naval construction works of Nikolaieff are now building to the order of the Russian Government three torpedo-boat destroyers, the *Zorky*, *Zudorny*, and *Zvoniky*. Each of these vessels will cost half a million roubles, and will have a speed of 28 knots with a displacement of 350 tons. The Government dockyard at Nikolaieff is now building a swift cruiser, the *Kagoul*, whose engines are expected to develop 19,500 horse-power. Two new battleships will shortly be laid down at *Sevastopol* and *Nikolaieff* of a type resembling that of the *Kaiser Potemkin* *Taurichevsky*.

THE TORPEDO IN WARFARE.

Admiral von Tirpitz, Secretary of State for the German Navy, contended before the Budget Commission last month that battleships were the kernel of a fighting fleet, adding that the present war had demonstrated the importance of a homogeneous fleet. The success of the Japanese torpedo attacks, the Minister declared, was merely due to the inability of the Russians to ward them off. Torpedoes would always have their opportunities, but, on the whole, their importance had rather decreased than increased.

HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE.

PRESENTATION OF SHIELD.

On the Cricket Ground yesterday evening the Shield presented for competition to the Cricket League was formally handed over to the winners, the Army Ordnance Corps C.C., in presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen. Mr. A. G. Ward, first, as representing the board of directors of the *South China Morning Post* (the donors of the trophy) made over the shield to the President of the League, Mr. T. Sercombe Smith, who thanked the directors for their handsome gift. He then, after a neat speech, in which he referred to the impetus lent to cricket in the Colony by the formation of the League, formally presented the shield to Captain P. G. Davies, the captain of the winning team, and miniature gold shields (the gift of the League) to each member of the A.O.C. XI., complimenting them on their being the first winners of the trophy and wishing them success in the future. Captain Davies responded suitably, and the ceremony terminated with three cheers for the A.O.C. Club, three for their captain, three for the President of the League, and three more for the Navy.

MARINE COURT.

Wednesday, 20th April.

BEFORE MR. L. BARNES-LAWRENCE, R.N. (MARINE MAGISTRATE).

A TROUBLESOME STEAKMAN.

F. Lowallyn, fireman of the s.s. *Queen Louise*, was charged by Mr. Nicoll, the captain, with disobeying his commands and deserting from his ship, at Hongkong Harbour, on the 16th inst. The Magistrate said that the defendant admitted having no intention to return to his ship, insisting, in the face of a doctor's certificate, that he was unfit for duty. The case could only be treated as one of desertion. Six weeks' hard labour, and to be removed to his vessel in case she leaves port before the expiration of his sentence; also to forfeit the wages due to him.

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ON 11 UPRIGHT GRANDS

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Hongkong, 6th April, 1904.

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A SPECIALITY, AND AT PRICES
WHICH COMPARE FAVOURABLY
WITH ANY OTHER PRINTING ESTA-
BLISHMENT IN THE FAR EAST.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1904.

POLICE COURT.

Wednesday, 20th April.

BEFORE MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ
(ACTING POLICE MAGISTRATE).

ALL ABOUT A BROOCH.

Mrs. Donaldson, the teacher of dancing whose season at the City Hall closed recently, lost a brooch of \$100 value, which she reported to the Police and a reward of \$10 was offered for the recovery of the property. A coolie, it appears, was unfortunately enough to find the brooch, which he brought to a pawnbroker's establishment a few days later. A plain-clothes policeman happened to be in the shop at the time, so the man was arrested. Mr. Gompertz said that if it was the custom in China to keep things when they were found he must learn that such a practice in Hongkong was larceny. Twenty-one days' hard labour.

AN ABUSED CHARGE.

A Chinaman was charged with having larcenously taken a brooch of \$100 value, which he reported to the Police and a reward of \$10 was offered for the recovery of the property. A coolie, it appears, was unfortunately enough to find the brooch, which he brought to a pawnbroker's establishment a few days later. A plain-clothes policeman happened to be in the shop at the time, so the man was arrested. Mr. Gompertz said that if it was the custom in China to keep things when they were found he must learn that such a practice in Hongkong was larceny. Twenty-one days' hard labour.

DEFILING THE ATMOSPHERE.

The Sanitary Board invaded the Police Court yesterday morning, there being some three Medical Officers of Health, and subordinate employees. They made charges about cubicles, waste pipes, infectious diseases, and also accused Mr. Herbert Bain Bridger, acting manager of the Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., with causing a smoke nuisance. Defendant pleaded guilty, explaining that he had promised the Sanitary Board to put up several appliances to abate the nuisance. Mr. Wickham had been to England, where he tested new machinery with Japanese coal. It took a long time to get these appliances from Europe.

A Sanitary Board official explained it was twenty-one months since notice was first given. If the stoking was better looked after there would not be so much smoke, it changed alternately from practically no smoke to black smoke.

The Magistrate said he would give defendant seven days to abate the nuisance. If he could not do it in that time he would have to show expert evidence to prove that more time was necessary.

BRUTALITY.

Two Chinamen for brutally kicking a youth in the stomach were sent to prison for seven days' hard labour.

AN AMERICAN SAILOR.

A sailor from the U. S. A. *San Francisco* was sentenced to \$2 or four days for disorderly conduct, hitting a ricksha-coolie.

ALLEGED BRIBERY.

A case of alleged bribery came before Mr. Gompertz yesterday afternoon. Mr. Grist, solicitor, of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, appearing for the defence. The defendant is charged with offering a bribe of two bottles of whisky, a box of cigars, and a basket of eggs to Inspector R. G. McEwen, of the Sanitary Department. The case was remanded.

BEFORE MR. J. H. KEMP (SECOND
POLICE MAGISTRATE).

SMALLPOX AT HONGKONG.

Wong Kai, a Chinese woman, was charged with failing to report a case of smallpox for five days, which occurred at No. 83, Third Street. The patient was admitted into the infectious disease hospital on the 13th inst.

Dr. Pearce asked the Magistrate to impress on defendant the extreme importance of informing the authorities about infectious diseases, both for a person's own sake and for that of the neighbours. After a lecture on the subject Mr. Kemp sentenced the woman to \$50 or two months' imprisonment.

THROWING RUBBISH FROM WINDOWS.

A Chinese woman was fined \$3 for throwing sugar-cane rubbish from a window.

KIDNAPPING YOUNG GIRLS.

A woman was charged by Inspector Hudson, of the Registrar-General's Office, with stealing two young girls of 14 and 17 years of age respectively (English equivalent 13 and 16) from Kungmoon, China. The children belonged to a place named Kow Tow, and had gone to Kungmoon to buy things. The defendant told them she would take them to a place in a steamer and make actresses of them. The children accompanied the woman to Hongkong, but were followed and discovered by their mothers at this city.

Mr. Kemp said the trouble was that it was an offence committed in China. He might be able to convict defendant for bringing the children here for prostitution, however. He would remand the case.

Best for the Skin and Complexion.

CALVERT'S

CARBOLIC

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(Soothing, cleansing and antiseptic.)

Pleasant to use, especially to sufferers from perspiration, and most refreshing in hot climates.

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HIRANO WATER.

THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATER.

PURE, SPARKLING, INVIGORATING

THE LEADING MINERAL WATER OF THE EAST

Bottled in Japan by H. E. RYSELL & Co.

BEWARE OF JAPANESE IMITATIONS.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1903.

THE TRADITIONAL POLICY
OF RUSSIA.

HOW IT IS BEING WORKED OUT.

Anyone who reads a copy of the will of Peter the Great must be astonished to see how exactly and faithfully his instructions have been carried out, and are continuing to be at this time. Dr. H. Bowles Franklyn has published the following literal translation of the last will and testament which we now give for the information of our readers, although it has often been published before.

In the name of the most holy and indivisible Trinity, we Peter I., Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, to our descendants to the throne and government of the Russian nation, the all powerful, to whom we owe our existence, and being constantly guided by His light, and sustained by His Divine support, makes us regard the Russian people as called in the future to be the dominant race in Europe. This idea strikes us from the fact that European nations have for the greater part arrived at a state of old age, and are, at all events, this approaches them with rapid strides. From this it results that they ought to be easily and assuredly conquered by a young and new people, when the latter shall have attained all their force and power.

I regard the approaching invasion of the Western and Oriental nations by the North as a periodic movement decreed and designed by Providence, who in such a manner regenerated the Roman people by means of an invasion of barbarians. This emigration of men from the direction of the Pole is like the reflux of the Nile which has existed from time immemorial, and the western hand of Egypt. I have seen Russia to be this river, and so I leave her. My successors will make her a great sea destined to fertilise impoverished Europe, and her waves, the banks thrown up will fail in opposing, if my descendants know how to direct the waters. It is just for this reason that I leave the following instructions, and I recommend them to their attention and constant observation.

I.—To keep Russia in a state for continual war, to hold the soldier ever ready, and never give him rest except for the purpose of recovering the finances of the country and the improvement of the army. To choose the most favourable moment for attack, to follow up peace by war, and war by peace, in the interest, aggrandisement, and growing prosperity of Russia.

II.—To entice by every means possible from the loveless people of Europe, officers during war, and savants during peace, in order to improve the Russians at the expense of other nations without losing her own advantages.

III.—To take part on every occasion in the affairs and discussions of Europe, whatever they may be, and especially in those concerning Germany, who as our most intimate neighbour interests us most directly.

IV.—To divide Poland, and keep up there a constant disorder and continual jealousy, gain over the other Powers at the price of gold, influence their assemblies and corrupt them, so as to obtain an interest in the election of kings, to name partisans and protect them as an excuse for the entry of Muscovite troops, there to sojourn till the day arrives for a permanent occupation. If the neighbouring Powers put forth difficulties, tranquillise them for a moment by dividing the country until we can retake as much of it as we have given up to them.

V.—To take as much as we can of Sweden, and get her to attack us in order that we may have the pretext for subjugating her. For this purpose we must isolate Denmark from Sweden and favour the rivalry between these countries.

VI.—To always choose German Princesses for our Princes in order to promote family alliance, reunite our interests, and so bring Germany over to our cause for the augmentation of our influence.

VII.—To give the preference to an alliance with England for commerce, she being the Power which has the greatest need of us for our marine, and at the same time can be most useful to us in the development of our own.

VIII.—To extend ourselves, without ceasing, towards the North, along the Baltic, and also towards the south along the Black Sea.

IX.—To approach as near as possible to Constantinople and India. Whoever governs there will be the true sovereign of the world. Consequently we must excite continual wars, not only in Turkey, but in Persia. Establish dockyards on this as well as on the Baltic, which is doubly necessary for the attainment of our project. And in the decadence of Persia, penetrate as far as the Persian Gulf, re-establish if it be possible the ancient commerce with the Levant, advance as far as India, which is the depot of the world. Arrived at this point, we shall have no longer need of England's gold.

X.—To endeavour to maintain with care the alliance with the house of Austria, appear to support her in her views of future domination of Germany, and foster below the surface the jealousy of the princes. Endeavour to get her to demand the assistance of Russia by one kind or another, or by another, and to exercise over the country a species of protection which may prepare for future domination.

XI.—To interest the House of Austria in the chasing of the Turk out of Europe, to neutralise her jealousies at the moment of the conquest of Constantinople, either by the exciting her to war with the great Powers of Europe or by giving her a portion of the conquest which one will retake from her at a later period.

XII.—To endeavour to reunite around us all the disunited and schismatic Greeks who are scattered over Hungary or Turkey or the middle of Poland, to be their centre, their support, to establish in advance an universal predominance by means of a kind of automatic or sacerdotal supremacy as a friend to each enemy.

XIII.—Sweden being dismembered, Persia subjugated, Poland crushed, Turkey conquered, our army reunited, the Black Sea and Baltic secured by our ships, we must then propose separately, and very secretly first to the Court of Versailles, then to that of Vienna, to share with them the empire of the universe. If one of the two accept, which is nearly certain, by flattering her ambition and power proper, to make use of her for crushing the other. Finally

THE HALF-PARTLY GENERAL

MEETING OF MEMBERS OF THE CLUB

ON MONDAY, THE 25th APRIL, 1904, AT 5.30 P.M.

By Order, G. FRIELAND, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1904.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF-PARTLY GENERAL

MEETING OF MEMBERS OF THE CLUB

ON SATURDAY, THE 20th APRIL, 1904, AT 5.30 P.M.

By Order, T. F. HUGHES, Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1904.

to annihilate in her turn the one which remains by commencing a struggle which cannot be Eastern and greater portion of Europe.

XIV.—If (which is not possible) each of these should refuse the project of Russia, we must know how to excite to quarrel the one with the other, and so act that they may enfeeble themselves through each other. Then, taking advantage of the decisive moment, Russia must advance her troops, now reunited, on Germany, at the same time send two considerable fleets, one starting from the Sea of Azov and the other from Archangel with Asiatic troops, through the assistance of these armed fleets from the Black Sea and Baltic, advancing by the Mediterranean and the ocean, France will be invaded on one side, Germany on the other. These two countries conquered, the rest of Europe will pass easily and without striking a blow beneath the yoke. It is thus that one can, one ought to, subjugate Europe.

SIR HENRY BLAKE'S CHALLENGE
SHIELD.

FOR THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

The Hongkong Volunteers shot for Sir Henry A. Blake's Challenge-shield, an annual competition, on Saturday, 17th inst., commencing at 1.30 p.m. The conditions are as follows:—

1.—The Shield shall be competed for in a musketry competition annually by teams of eight men from the Engineer Company and from each Half Artillery Company. It is to be clearly understood that no man who is not efficient will be allowed to compete.

2.—The name of the Commanding Officer of the winning unit and the names of the winning team shall be engraved upon the centre shield, and after the next annual competition the names shall be transferred to the uppermost shield on the left, while the centre shield be unengraved and become the property of the Commanding Officer of the unit whose name is borne on it, another shield of the same size engraved with the names of the new winners being substituted, and so on.

3.—The range and positions to be:—Carbines, 200 yards, 400 yards, 500 yards; Rifles, 200, 500 and 600. Any position.

Competitors will use the weapons as issued from the Armory of the H.K.V.C., but private slings will be allowed. The back-sight bar must not be reversed. Even shots to be fired by each competitor at each range, and one sighting shot, one blow off to be allowed at the 200 yards range only. The order of firing by units to be settled by lot, a day previous to the competition. Each competition to be carried out all on one day, to be appointed by the Commandant. All competitors to be in uniform. The competition to be carried out as far as possible under Blaisy rules, but without prejudice to any of the above mentioned conditions. Two reserves required with each team. No orthopedics, venis, or paint will be allowed, but plain glasses will be permitted in case of defective eyesight.

SHIPPING NOTES.

JOINT ACTION IN LIGHTS.
Captain Coby, the Superintendent of light-house construction in the Philippines, has been on a trip among the islands, on departmental duty. The trip extended as far south as Luban and British North Borneo. Officials in both islands were consulted and plans mapped out; whereby the British and Philippine Governments will act conjointly in placing new lights in the extreme southern islands. This proposed new system of lights will be installed on the chain of islands extending from Mindanao and Sulu to Borneo.

V. FATHER.
The *Lord Oranoid*, from the west, reports fine weather. The *Lok Sang*, from Chefoo, reports fine weather. The *Italia* from Sva, reports fine weather. The *Sansone* from Bangkok, reports calm. The *Prota* had a fine passage from Chefoo to Hongkong. The *Siberia* had a fine trip along the coast from Shanghai. The *Frithjof* arrived from Swatow yesterday after a fine passage. The *Kuan Tak*, from Shanghai, reports misty and rainy to Tung-jing, thence to port fine-moderate monsoon. The *Chenau* experienced fair weather between Hilo and Hongkong. She arrived here yesterday. The *Hukou*, from Swatow, had a fine passage.

SUGAR.
The *Chenau* arrived from Hilo yesterday with 3,000 tons of sugar for Messrs. Butterfield and Swire.

COAL.
The *s.s. Lord Oranoid* arrived from Barry, South Wales, yesterday with 5,000 tons of coal for Messrs. Deedwell & Co.

RICE.
The *s.s. Saikwan* arrived from Saigon yesterday with 1,800 tons of rice for Messrs. Butterfield & Co. The *Sansone*, from Bangkok, had 1,900 tons of rice and 90 tons of timber for Messrs. Butterfield and Swire.

THE *Indo-China* *Lok Sang*, from Chefoo, had 50 tons of cargo for Hongkong. The *s.s. Siberia* arrived from San Francisco. During the voyage there was one death and one birth, the total number of people on board at the time of arrival being thus equalled. The *Norwegian* *s.s. Frithjof* continues to ply between Taiwan, Swatow, and Hongkong for the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. The *China Merchants* *Kwong Tak*, on the Shanghai-Canton run, arrived from the North yesterday. She had 1,914 tons of general cargo for Hongkong, 2,914 for Canton.

THE *Indo-China* steamer *Amoy* left Calcutta for this port via the Straits on the 17th inst., and may be expected here on the 4th prox. The *B.A.C.* steamer *Strasbourg* from Hamburg, left Singapore for this port on the 19th inst., a.m., and may be expected here on the 25th inst., at daylight. The *J.C.F.* *Lia* steamer *Thalys* left Macassar for this port on the 18th inst., and may be expected here on the 28th inst. The *C.P.R.* steamer *Empress of China* arrived at Vancouver at 4.30 p.m. on the 15th inst.

CLUB GERMANIA.

NOTICE.

THE 6th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE CLUB GERMANIA will be held in the CLUB HOUSE, on MONDAY, the 25th APRIL, 1904, at 5.30 P.M.

By Order, G. FRIELAND, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1904.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF-PARTLY GENERAL

MEETING OF MEMBERS OF THE CLUB

ON SATURDAY, THE 20th APRIL, 1904, AT 5.30 P.M.

By Order, T. F. HUGHES, Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1904.

THEATRE ROYAL.

GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT

BY THE BAND OF S.M.S. "HANSA"

(By Permission of Rear-Admiral von HOLTZENDORFF.)

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), 22ND APRIL, AT 9 P.M. SHARP.

SPECIALLY FINE PROGRAMME.

\$2.00 Dress Circle and Stalls. \$1.00 Pit.

PLAN AT ROBINSON PIANO CO., LD.

Hongkong, 20th April 1904.

[1058]

NEW ORIENTE HOTEL

CORNER REAL AND MAGALLANES, WALLED CITY.

MOST MODERNLY EQUIPPED HOSTELRY IN MANILA, P.I.

Latest and most Sanitary equipment. Electric Lights and Call Bells. Elegantly furnished Rooms. Coolest Dining Room in Manila.

RESTAURANT

Handsomely decorated. Cool and pleasant. Best of attendance. Private dining rooms for parties. Only the best of wines and liquors. Under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Newirth.

BAR

Under the direction of American mixologist. Anything you want served promptly and pleasantly.

BILLIARD ROOM

Thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Brunswick-Balke tables. Export Markers in attendance.

STABLES.

Fine stables for the guests of the hotel. Elegant rubber-tired carriages, first horses, good coachmen. The New Oriente Hotel is now open for inspection.

SIMON SCHNEER & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

[265]

JAPAN



COALS.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA
(MITSUI & CO.)HEAD OFFICE—1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.
LONDON BRANCH—34, LARK STREET, E.C.
HONGKONG BRANCH—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, 108 HONG STREET

OTHER BRANCHES:

New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai, Chefoo, Canton, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chumupo, Yokohama, Yokosaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Kure, Shimoda, Moji, Wakanabe, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchino, Sasebo, Maizuru, Miike, Hakodate, Taipeh, &c.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A 1 Code)

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Armada and the State Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miike, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and SOLE AGENTS for Hokoku, Honjo, Kanada, Fujinuma, Mutsu, Manpura, Otsu, Sasebo, Sauburo, Yoshizawa, Yoshio, Yumokibara, and other Coals.

N. INUZUKA, Manager, Hongkong.

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), 10-DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 27th APRIL, 1904, at 11 A.M., at the HONG KONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GUDOW'S COMPANY'S, KOWLOON.

A QUANTITY OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TERMS—As usual.

For full particulars, apply to HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1904. [1019]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 26th APRIL, 1904, commencing at 2.45 P.M., at No. 3, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon,

A QUANTITY OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

(Particulars from Catalogue.)

TERMS—Cash on delivery, the 25th April, 1904.

On view from Monday, the 25th April, 1904.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1904. [1055]

FAY-SHOLES TYPEWRITER.

Model No. 7. Writes 86 Characters.

THE best and most complete Machine on the market, can be fitted with special carriage to take paper up to 16 inches wide.

The most simple and gives the best result.

Agents for South China, W. BREWER & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1904. [194]

DAVID CORSON & SONS

NAVY BOILED

ONG FLAX

RELIANCE CROWN

TARPAULIN

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.

34867

AMOI ENGINEERING CO., LD., AMOI

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
 April 19, KITSUNO, British str., 2,334, John Cameron, Japan 9th April, Coal.—DOWELL & CO.
 April 20, CHENAN, British str., 1,349, F. D. Northcombe, Ile de France 16th April, Sugar.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
 April 20, FRITHJOF, Norwegian str., 891, Haraldsen, Tamsui and Swatow 19th April.—OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.
 April 20, HAITAN, British str., 1,182, T. S. Roach, Foochow via Amoy and Swatow 19th April, General.—DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.
 April 20, HONGHONG, British str., 896, W. Shaw, Swatow 19th April, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
 April 20, KWANTUNG, Chinese str., 1,336, W. H. Lincoln, Shanghai 17th April, General.—CHINESE.
 April 20, LOKSANG, British str., 979, Johns, Newchwang 13th April, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.
 April 20, LORD OLMOND, British str., 2,532, James Aiken, Barry Dock 5th March, Coal.—ARMHOLD, KARBURG & CO.
 April 20, PRONTO, Norwegian str., 837, T. Soeborg, Newchwang 12th April and Chefoo 14th, Beans and Oil.—E. A. TRADING CO.
 April 20, Seward, U.S. transport, 1,250, Cressley, Manila 10th April.
 April 20, SIBERIA, Amr. str., 5,655, J. Tremaine Smith, San Francisco 23rd March and Shanghai 18th April, 31st and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.
 April 20, SISHAN, British str., 845, A. Jones, Saigon 10th April, Rice and Meal.—BRADLEY & CO.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE.
 20th April.
 Corrie, British str., for Foochow.
 Zepeng, British str., for Saigon.
 Hachova, British str., for Amoy.

DEPARTURES.

20th April.
 ARMENIA, German str., for Shanghai.
 CLAVIER, British str., for Yokohama.
 EMPRESS OF INDIA, British str., for Vancouver.
 JOHANNES, German str., for Swatow.
 KAITONG, British str., for Manila.
 KANSU, British str., for Tientsin.
 MANILA, British str., for Shanghai.
 MANILA, British str., for Shanghai.
 MANILA, British str., for Shanghai.
 NASS, British str., for Sasebo.
 PETERSON, German str., for Chefoo.
 PHILIP, K. Lao, German str., for Kobe.
 PIRANANG, German str., for Swatow.
 QUEEN LOUISE, British str., for Rangoon.
 TRIJOS, German str., for Swatow.
 YIKSANG, British str., for Swatow.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

20th April.
 ABERDEEN DOCK.—Zepeng.
 KOWLOON DOCK.—H. I. G. M. S. Mocha, Lin Tan, Athenian, Adnan, Tulsang, San Francisco, Tweeddale, Kishan, Hailan, Seward, COSMOPOLITAN DOCK.—Clavering.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.
 FOR SHANGHAI, CHINKIANG AND WUHU.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to Tientsin).
 THE Steamship.

"KOWLOON."
 Captain C. Stehr, will be despatched for the above ports TO-DAY, the 21st inst., at 3 P.M.

This Steamer has superior accommodation for First Class Passengers.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.
 Hongkong, 19th April, 1904. [1051]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
 FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship.
 "HAITAN."
 Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above ports TO-MORROW, the 22nd inst., at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
 DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO., General Managers.
 Hongkong, 20th April, 1904. [1057]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
 FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP (VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE Steamship.
 "BENALDER."
 Captain McIntosh, will be despatched as above on or about the 7th May.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
 GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.
 Hongkong, 15th April, 1904. [1021]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
 FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)
 THE Steamship.

"EMPIRE."
 Captain Helms, will be despatched for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 11th May, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

M.—To ensure the additional comfort of passengers the Steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
 GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.
 Hongkong, 16th April, 1904. [1032]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL (WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PHILIPPINE PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1904.

"SHIMOSA"..... early May.
 For Freight and further information, apply to
 DODWELL & CO., LD., Agents.
 Hongkong, 5th April, 1904. [877]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	BENGAL	Brit. str.	G. Phillips	P. & O. S. N. Co.	23rd inst., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP	TELEMACIUS	Brit. str.	J. D. Andrews	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	28th inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	BENALDER	Brit. str.	McIntosh	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 27th inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP (VIA SUEZ CANAL)	ALCIBIOUS	Brit. str.	McIntosh	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	About 7th May.
LONDON & ANTWERP	PROMETHEUS	Brit. str.	R. Girard	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	10th May.
MARSHFIELD, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	ANNAM	Brit. str.	R. Girard	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	24th May.
BREMEN, VIA PORTS OF CALL	P. HEINRICH	Ger. str.	R. Heintze	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	3rd May, at 1 P.M.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SURFIA	Ger. str.	Dohren	MELCHERS & CO.	27th inst., at Noon.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	ARTEMISIA	Ger. str.	Gronmeyer	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	12th May.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	MARBURG	Ger. str.	Stern	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	17th May.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	STRASSBURG	Ger. str.	Madsen	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	12th May.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SEGOVIA	Ger. str.	Förck	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	14th June.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	NURNBERG	Ger. str.	Jaburg	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	14th June.
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL	ACHILLE	Brit. str.	.....	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	14th June.
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL	DEUCALION	Brit. str.	.....	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	14th June.
NEW YORK, VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	SHIMOSA	Brit. str.	.....	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	14th June.
YANCOUVER, VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	E. OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	.....	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	14th June.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & TACOMA VIA JAPAN	ATHENIAN	Brit. str.	.....	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	14th June.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	LYRA	Brit. str.	G. V. Williams	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	14th June.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	CAUCHAS	Brit. str.	.....	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	14th June.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	TAIYUAN	Brit. str.	.....	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	14th June.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	EMPIRE	Brit. str.	.....	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	14th June.
MOJI, SALINA CRUZ (MEXICO) &c.	CLAVIER	Brit. str.	Barton	CHINA COM. S.S. CO.	11th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI CHINKIANG & WUHU	KOWLOON	Ger. str.	C. Stehr	SIEMSEN & CO.	23rd inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	KWANGHAI	Brit. str.	.....	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	.....	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day.
SHANGHAI	CHUAN	Brit. str.	W. B. Palmer	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 24th inst.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	YUNNAN	Brit. str.	.....	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day.
POOCHOW, VIA SWATOW & AMOY	TRIUMPH	Jan. str.	A. Hansen	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	27th inst., 10 A.M.
TAMSUI, VIA SWATOW & AMOY	ERINJONG	Jan. str.	H. A. Harrison	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	24th inst., 10 A.M.
ANPING, VIA SWATOW & AMOY	M. STRUVE	Jan. str.	T. Brandt	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	1st May, 10 A.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	TRITON	Jan. str.	H. Kraft	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	4th May, 10 A.M.
MANILA DIRECT	HAITAN	Brit. str.	R. Soeborg	DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.	To-morrow, 11 A.M.
MANILA DIRECT	ZAPIRO	Brit. str.	R. Rodger	SHAWAN, TOMES & CO.	23rd inst., 10 A.M.
MANILA DIRECT	SUNGKIANG	Brit. str.	.....	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	27th inst.
MANILA DIRECT	RUBI	Brit. str.	R. W. Almond	SHAWAN, TOMES & CO.	About 3rd May.
MANILA DIRECT	SHAMMUT	Brit. str.	W. M. Smith	DODWELL & CO., LD.	11th May, at Noon.
MANILA DIRECT	EMPIRE	Brit. str.	Helms	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	28th inst.
CEBU & LOILO	WUCHANG	Brit. str.	.....	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	28th inst.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.

PLYMOUTH AND LONDON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship.

"BENGAL."
 Captain G. Phillips, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port for Bombay, etc., on SATURDAY, the 23rd APRIL, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's bills of Lading.

For further particulars, apply to
 E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.
 Hongkong, 12th April, 1904. [1]

CHINA COMMERCIAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

司公限有船輪華中

FOR MOJI, SALINA CRUZ (MEXICO) AND PORTLAND (OREGON).

THE Steamship.

"CLAVIER."
 Captain Barton, will be despatched for the above ports on SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., at 4 P.M.

For Freight, apply at Company's Offices, No. 20, Des Vaux Road.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Superintendent.
 Hongkong, 16th April, 1904. [1037]

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with IMPERIAL CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION Co.'s fortnightly service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from CALCUTTA for CAPE PORTS every fortnight.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to
 DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents for China and Japan.
 Hongkong, 4th August, 1897. [8]

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

J. TREVOUX & CO. HONGKONG-CANTON NIGHTLY SERVICE.

THE Commodious Steamer "PAUL BEAU"

Captain Frangul, leaves Hongkong for Canton at 5 P.M., on SUNDAYS, TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, returning to Hongkong the following days, leaving Canton at 5 P.M., taking passengers and cargo as usual.

The S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN" leaves Hongkong on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at the usual hour.

These two magnificent and up-to-date steamers are lighted with Electricity.

The Saloon is under European Supervision.

First Class European .. \$8.00

Second Class European .. \$3.00

First Class Chinese .. \$1.50

Second Class Chinese .. 80

Deck .. 30

The Company's Wharf is at the end of Queen Street, Praya West.

For further particulars, apply to
 J. LANDOLT, Agent.
 The Pharmacy, Queen's Road Central.
 Hongkong, 23rd March, 1904. [420]

FOR CANTON.

THE new and fast Twin-Screw Steamer

"SAN CHEUNG."

951 Tons, Captain A. Murphy, will leave for Canton at 8.30 P.M., on SUNDAYS, TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, and return to Hongkong on the following days, leaving Canton at 5 P.M. Excellent accommodation, electric light, and perfect cuisine. Wharf at Hongkong near Harbour Office.

First-class Fare, \$3 each way. Second-class, \$1.50 each way. Meals, \$1 each.

Cargo Freight very moderate.

CHEUNG ON STEAMBOAT CO., LD., No. 147, Connaught Road Central.
 Hongkong, 15th March, 1904. [27]

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG/SHANGHAI INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA FOR

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH THE OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMSHIP TONS CAPTAIN TO SAIL ON

"ARABIA" 4,483 Tons Captain .. To-day.

"ARAGONIA" 3,198 Tons Captain .. To-day.

"NUMANTIA" 4,370 Tons Captain .. To-day.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, GENERAL AGENT.
 Hongkong, 20th March, 1904. [14]

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN, AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

"Empress" Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse-Power—Speed 19 knots.

SAVING THREE TO SEVEN DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

R.M.S. "ATHENIAN" 3,882 Tons .. WEDNESDAY, 27th April.

R.M.S. "EMPERESS OF JAPAN" 6,000 Tons .. WEDNESDAY, 11th May.

R.M.S. "TARTAR" 4,425 Tons .. SATURDAY, 21st May.

R.M.S. "EMPERESS OF CHINA" 6,000 Tons .. WEDNESDAY, 1st June.

R.M.S. "EMPERESS OF INDIA" 6,000 Tons .. WEDNESDAY, 22nd June.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class .. via St. Lawrence 200 .. via New York 262.

Intermediate on Steamers, .. 240. " .. 242.

and 1st Class Rail ..

THE magnificent TWIN-SCREW "EMPERESS" STEAMSHIPS passing through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS and make connection with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of Chinese and Japanese Governments.

For further information, Maps, Guides, Handbooks, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to
 D. E. BROWN, General Agent,
 9, Pedder Street.
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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL REMARKS

LONDON, &c. .. { BENGAL .. Noon, 23rd April } See Special Advertisement.

SHANGHAI .. { CHUAN .. About 24th April } Freight and Passage.

LONDON and ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES .. { PALAWAN .. About 27th April } Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to
 E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.
 Hongkong, 20th April, 1904. [1]

HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships, Electric Light. Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP TONS CAPTAIN FOR SAILING DATE.

ZAPIRO 2540 E. Rodger .. Manila direct .. Sat., 23rd April, 10 A.M.

RUBI 2540 E. W. Almond .. Manila direct .. Sat., 30th April, 10 A.M.

PERLA 1950 A. H. Nottley ..

For Freight or Passage apply to
 SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.
 Hongkong, 18th April, 1904. [16]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.

PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS; ALSO LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

STEAMERS WILL CALL AT GIBRALTAR AND SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

STEAMERS. SAILING DATES.

PRINZ HEINRICH .. WEDNESDAY .. 27th April.

BAYEN .. WEDNESDAY .. 25th May.

OLDENBURG .. WEDNESDAY .. 8th June.

SACHSEN .. WEDNESDAY .. 22nd June.

ZIETEN .. WEDNESDAY .. 6th July.

ROON .. WEDNESDAY .. 20th July.

PREUSSEN .. WEDNESDAY .. 3rd August.

PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD .. WEDNESDAY .. 17th August.

PRINZ HEINRICH .. WEDNESDAY .. 31st August.

GNEISENAU .. WEDNESDAY .. 14th September.

BAYEN .. WEDNESDAY .. 28th September.

SACHSEN .. WEDNESDAY .. 12th October.

ZIETEN .. WEDNESDAY .. 26th October.

PRINZESS ALICE .. WEDNESDAY .. 9th November.

PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD .. WEDNESDAY .. 23rd November.

PREUSSEN .. WEDNESDAY .. 7th December.

PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH .. WEDNESDAY .. 21st December.

PRINZ HEINRICH .. WEDNESDAY .. 4th January 1905.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of APRIL, 1904, at Noon, the Steamship "PRINZ HEINRICH," Captain R. Heintze, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon on MONDAY, the 25th April. Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 26th April, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon on TUESDAY, the 26th April.

WAR NOTES.

FROM SHANGHAI.

We take the following telegrams from the N.C. Daily News:

"Tokyo, 16th April.—The opinion prevails in enlightened circles in Tokyo that the war may not continue as long as was originally expected. The Japanese simply appreciate the significance of the Anglo-French Agreement."

"Tokyo, 16th April.—It is officially announced that the Japanese commenced the action on the 11th instant, opening the eighth attack. At midnight on the 12th the Japanese destroyers sank one Russian destroyer, but missed another. The *Petrovavlovsk* was blown up by striking a mechanical mine laid by the Japanese prior to the attack. The Japanese received the attack on the afternoon of the 14th and continued it until 1.30 in the afternoon of the 15th. The new cruisers *Nishin* and *Kasuga* made an indirect bombardment for two hours of Electric Hill, and their guns satisfactory. The only Japanese loss was two men slightly wounded. Though the fleet during the successive engagements was manoeuvring amidst the enemy's mines, they suffered no damage."

"Tokyo, 17th April.—The vessels that took part in the engagement at Port Arthur on the 13th and 14th instant were the ironclads *Yubatake*, *Halewac*, *Asahi*, *Shikishima*, *Fuji*, and *Yoshino*; the armoured cruisers *Nishin* and *Kasuga*; the protected cruisers *Takasago*, *Kasagi*, *Chitose*, and *Yoshino*; twelve destroyers; and four torpedo-boats. Damaged at the disastrous sinking of the *Petrovavlovsk*, the other Russian vessels were extremely confused and fired indiscriminately into the water for the purpose of avoiding a torpedo-attack. The Japanese believe that the Port Arthur squadron can now be no longer considered a fleet in being. The people in Japan are marvellously calm."

"Peking, 15th April.—Russia has established a military telephone between Port Arthur and St. Petersburg, with six exchanging stations. Smallpox is prevalent in the Russian camp at Liaoyang; there are a hundred or more cases daily among the Russian troops."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A representative of the *Echo de Paris* has had an interview with M. de Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador, who gave it as his opinion that the war would be an excellent thing for Russia, since the large influx of soldiers and officials would make Eastern Siberia more Russian than it had ever been before. "There must now," added M. de Nelidoff, "be from 200,000 to 250,000 men there, but I do not believe that operations will be begun until 200,000 more are concentrated in the country. No decisive action will be taken for three, perhaps four months. By that time Eastern Siberia will have become completely Russian."

It is stated that ten thousand horses for the Japanese Army will be purchased within the next ten months in Eastern Washington and Oregon. The contract for the supply of these mountaineers has been awarded to Dr. Armstrong, of Nelson, British Columbia, through the Japanese Consulate in Vancouver. The agreement specifies that 1,000 animals per month shall be delivered. The price is not mentioned, but the quality of the horses will be of the best as none other will be accepted. Some of the horses will be procured from the ranges in the interior of the province, but by far the greater majority will be purchased from the breeders in Eastern Washington and Oregon, where the strain is better.

A telegram from Vienna, dated the 7th April, says:—The Paris Banks, which already hold a large number of Russian Bonds, have been buying up Russian Bonds on the open market, since the outbreak of war, in order to maintain quotations. The leading financiers, however, expect that Russian Bonds will fall to half their value. They take a very pessimistic view of the financial outlook on the Continent. A disastrous panic is looked for in the near future.

SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board will be held at 4.15 p.m. to-day.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1. The Report of the Sanitary Surveyor for the first Quarter of 1904.
2. Correspondence relative to the advisability of the contractor increasing the number of scavenging coolies employed by him in Health Districts 1 and 2.
3. Further correspondence relative to the drainage system.
4. Application for a modification of the requirements of Section 180 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, in respect of three Chinese houses proposed to be erected on Kowloon Island Lot 899, Mong-kok-tsun.
5. Applications for licences and the renewal of same as detailed below:—
Pork.—Promises on lot 292, Shaikwan; No. 113, Market Street, Hongkong.
Fish.—No. 10, Wing Fung Street.
Fish and Vegetables.—No. 7, Bridges Row, Quarry Bay.
Poultry Store.—No. 3, Tsing Kai Lane.
6. Applications that the following premises may be registered or re-registered for the purposes stated:—
Bake-houses.—No. 337, Queen's Road West; No. 35, Elgin Street; No. 126, Queen's Road Central; No. 226, Des Vaux Road West.
Laundries.—No. 16, Elgin Street; No. 109, Station Street South, Yau-mat; No. 16, Wo On Lane; No. 9, Gage Street; and No. 25, Austin Road, Kowloon.
7. Mortality Statistics for the weeks ended 19th and 26th March, 1904.
8. Rat return for the fortnight ended the 18th April, 1904.
9. Lime-washing return for the fortnight ended the 12th April, 1904.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PUBLIC BAND PERFORMANCES.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 19th April.

Sir,—The announcement in your columns of the performance of a German naval band in the Gardens will doubtless be welcome news to many, but it nevertheless does not fail to reflect on the absence of a town band, such as is provided for the residents by the municipal authorities in Shanghai. In that model settlement the band plays every week in the Gardens, in Singapore the band plays once a month, and in Manila the inhabitants look upon the promenades in the Luneta as a regular thing. Here in Hongkong, however, things are managed for rather different reasons in a vastly different way. We have, unfortunately, to depend on every whim of gold-laced officers, who, whilst seeing no violent objections to their bands supplying musical treats in such places as hotels, concert, bazaars, etc., strenuously object to anything like an open air performance, for the benefit of Hongkong's languid and weary taxpayers, who, by the way, have to disgorge a handsome sum annually towards the military contribution. A notable instance of this is in the utter cessation of promenades on the Parade Ground introduced by Major-General Gascoigne about a year ago, and I am writing these lines in the hope that his successor, Major-General Villiers Hatton, will see his way to reviving this popular innovation once more. It is an ignominious stigma that the Crown Colony like Hongkong should be practically led by the nose, and taught its duty, by the band of a foreign warship, casually a visitor in the harbour.—Yours faithfully,

SEMI-BREVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 20th April.

Sir,—It is really gratifying to see the large cosmopolitan crowd that was in the Public Garden on Tuesday afternoon to listen to the music so ably discoursed by the band of the German cruiser *Hansa* by the kind permission of H. E. Admiral Von Holtzendorff, and I am sure that it is equally gratifying to the Admiral, the officers, and the crew of the *Hansa* to see that the people of Hongkong fully appreciated the treat which they were kind enough to provide them with, a treat of a kind which, in Hongkong, is few and far between, although we have no less than four military bands stationed here. Now the band of a foreign warship had taken the initiative, and proved that band performances in a place like our beautiful Botanical Garden, with its pleasant surroundings, are a success. I hope that the powers that be will see their way clear to follow the example set by our German friends, and allow the bands to play once a week at least in the Garden during the summer months. Hongkong is proverbially known to be dull, more so during the summer months, and I am sure that if my suggestion is followed, the authorities will be conferring a boon on the people of Hongkong, the majority of whom are deprived of cheap amusements. I do not mean by this that the band performances in the Parade Ground, kindly and thoughtfully instituted by General Gascoigne, should be abolished; let those be continued as before. Surely I am not asking too much, considering that in Shanghai the Town Band plays daily in the Public Garden? I hope that this letter will have a good result.—Yours, etc.,

COLONIST.

BOWLING.

HONGKONG CLUB V. CLUB GERMANIA.
The bowling match for the Challenge Shield between the Hongkong Club and the Club Germania terminated yesterday evening on the alleys of the two clubs. The Hongkong Club started with a lead of 419 points on Tuesday's play, but the Germans pulled up in a wonderful manner yesterday and were only beaten by 132 points finally. The Hongkong Club, however, succeeded in winning the Shield outright.

The scores were as follows, those marked with an asterisk being made on the Hongkong Club alleys:—

HONGKONG CLUB.	
J. W. C. Doherty.....	224 116 203 198 9781
183 169 172 153 953 149	
C. P. Chater.....	194 168 190 156 796
227 148 237 142 754 140	
C. H. Gale.....	127 142 207 140 676
174 156 112 163 435 171	
T. C. Gray.....	147 204 168 135 650
219 162 147 157 685 134	
H. Hancock.....	214 151 167 157 689
144 213 151 120 624 132	
J. Hooper.....	162 190 146 138 636
181 153 170 125 624 136	
E. H. Hinds.....	107 200 196 153 725
164 174 185 188 711 1426	
F. Maitland.....	227 219 202 182 739
163 159 145 119 586 1383	

GERMAN CLUB.	
E. Eberlein	174 206 161 143 657
G. Engel	178 172 176 137 663
C. Koch	144 156 139 134 577
C. H. Lammert	193 196 158 182 729
A. Rombach	165 175 172 177 630
W. O. C. Spalckoven	185 148 138 162 633
A. Thiesen	139 211 69 129 539
J. Wacker	150 182 235 166 773

Altogether since the competition started the Hongkong Club has won nine matches against the German Club's seven.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, 18th April.

ESCAPES FROM JUSTICE.

Pui King Fook, the late Nanhui Magistrate, of whom so much has been written, and who was charged with misfeasance in office, has at last "bolted." He was put in prison and strictly watched by the Puiyui Magistrate; but during the last few months he was allowed to leave the yamen privately, with full liberty to go out and come in whenever he liked. He took the opportunity to shift the residence of his family from one place to another to escape observation. One or two days he took passage on board one of the river steamers and went to Hongkong. The Puiyui Magistrate, when he knew, went with some soldiers to Po Wa Street where Pui's residence was; and, finding an old man and a coolie watching the house, took them both into custody to be examined. The present Nanhui Magistrate, Yow, and the Puiyui Magistrate both went in a Chinese gunboat to pursue Pui. It is also said that he has gone to Macao. Viceroy Shum is very angry, and it is said that he has given orders to degrade the prefect of Kwangchow-fu as well as the two Magistrates. Pui was fined \$120,000; instead of paying the fine he remitted the money to Hongkong to facilitate his escape, leaving his furniture in Canton to be seized by the officials.

Lai Sai Kwai, the late *fautan* monopolist, has also escaped. He was accused of misappropriating the *fautan* revenue, and fined \$500,000. Over twenty soldiers went to his last place of residence in Kwan Po Street and found the door locked and strongly secured. They borrowed a saw and big hammer from a carpenter in the neighbourhood and broke open the door, and found nobody inside, only some old furniture.

THE PAKHOI SUICIDE.

Cheung Yoo Choi, the late commander of the Canton native army, has committed suicide. He was an adopted son of the late Admiral Cheung Chew Chung. During the Kwangsi rebellion he was ordered by the Viceroy to take troops against the rebels. Of late he received orders from the Viceroy to disband his troops; in consequence, some of them joined the rebels. The Viceroy censured him, where on he took a revolver and putting it into his mouth blew out his brains.

RELEASED ON PROBATION.

A Captain Cheung Tak Kwai was accused of misappropriating the pay of his soldiers and permitting some of them to join the rebels. On the 26th of the Chinese moon he returned from Kwangsi with his family and had an interview with the Viceroy. The latter ordered a court-martial composed of the Commissioners of Grains, of Salt, and of Revenue, the magistrates of Nanhui and Puiyui being present, and also the public executioner, who was waiting in one of the halls. After the trial Cheung was sentenced to be beheaded. When he was asked if he liked to see his family to bid them a final good-bye, he said no—as it was his destiny he was prepared to die; he then sent word to his son "not to be a mandarin." He said there was no proof of his guilt. Upon the two generals Kwang Kip and Chung Hip reporting the matter again to the Viceroy His Excellency ordered him to be released and sent him to Kwangsi to fight the rebels again, saying that he must suppress the rebellion in three months.

SUCCESSFUL INTERVENTION.

Li Sin I, General of the Pakhoi troops, was accused of some crime which has not been proved; it is believed that some mandarin charged him in order to get a squeeze. One of the Consuls (not of Canton) wrote a despatch to the Viceroy saying that Li Sin I was sick, and as he wanted him to get cured in Europe, he took him away.

RED CROSS FOR KWANGSI.

A patriotic Chinese lady, by name Cheung Chuk Kwan, has formed a society which she has called by the name of the Red Cross Society, composed mostly of Chinese women and girls. The object of the society is to attend to the sick and wounded soldiers in the fight against the rebels.

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

TO RAISE MONEY.

It is reported that a Thotai surname Wong has proposed to the Viceroy a new method of levying on prepared opium, a tax of four cents to be imposed on each tael. It invites the co-operation of the merchants of the raw opium and prepared opium guilds. Ten per cent. of the tax is employed to defray the expenses of collecting the revenue and twenty per cent. to be given as bonus to the leading persons who undertake the work. If the opium-merchants refuse to accept the new method and go on strike, one million taels are to be drawn from the Government Treasury to open shops to sell prepared opium under the charge of officers, and illicit opium is to be strictly prohibited.

It is reported that To-Shing, in the vicinity of Wuchow, will be soon opened as a large market-place and some merchants have been going there lately day after day to inspect the place for the purpose of buying land on which to erect godowns and build shops.

BOLD BRIGANDS.

The notorious robbers in Nanhui and Shantak districts, being quite conscious of the weakness of the officials, are now doing things openly under the very noses of the authorities. They have posted up notices everywhere asking their followers and other criminals, to whom they are offered them high rewards, to decoy or capture well-to-do citizens, who are to be brought to them to be held for ransom, from different villages. They are now sending agents to different places to find out the names of the rich persons secretly. The victims are to be divided into three classes according to the value of their property, so that they are able to understand what will be the ransom when they are captured.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

MR. W. D. DIXON'S CUP.

On the 17th instant there was a good muster of the fleet to compete for a cup kindly presented by Mr. B. Dixon to be raced for, the only absentee being *Erica*. There was a moderate breeze from the eastward.

The course was as follows:—Mark-boat off Stonecutter's Island (port); mark-boat off Green Island (starboard); rock in Chin Wan channel (starboard), and finish off the Police Pier, Kowloon.

The start was a very pretty one, *Chanticleer* and *Vernon* getting off first. All set spinners starboard for the run to the Stonecutter's mark-boat. The breeze was a fresh one, and the boats were travelling very quickly, and the Stonecutter's mark was rounded by *Chanticleer* and *Vernon* first, then *Dione*, with the rest close up. Here main-booms were gybed to starboard, and spinners again set for the beach to Green Island. *Vernon* and *Dione* passed *Chanticleer*, but on arriving at the Green Island mark, *Vernon* passed it on the wrong side, namely to port instead of to starboard, and *Dione* followed suit, so that both on finding their mistake had to go round again. This caused some confusion in the fleet, and *Erica*, taking advantage of it, assumed first place with *Colleen* and *Elph* second and third. It was now a broad reach to Chin Wan channel against the ebb tide, which was pouring fast out of Chin Wan Bay. *Vernon* again showed her powers of speed by passing the other boats, and assumed first place; *Erica* and *Mia* amused themselves by having a luffing match, which somewhat delayed them. *Vernon*, on arrival at the rock, had a substantial lead, but on rounding the rock, although she gave it a reasonable berth, she struck an outlying rock under water about 20 feet from the main rock and remained fast, and before her crew were successful in getting her off she had been passed by *Elph*, *Colleen*, and *Dione*. She then, however, slid off the rock and proceeded. This incident shows the danger of making unknown rocks marks in the courses, especially when they are to be rounded at or near low water, and on future occasions it would be well for the Committee to examine rocks carefully before making their marks in races.

It was then a beat with a north-easterly wind to the starting line. *Dione* soon assumed pride of place, and sailing very fast increased her lead, and after rounding the Eastern point of Stonecutters, *Vernon* again passed *Elph*. Meanwhile, however, *Erica*, exercising excellent judgment, had gone outside of Stonecutter's contrary to the opinion of the rest of the fleet, who all chose the inside passage. *Erica* proved to have been amply justified in her choice, for outside Stonecutter's the wind proved more northerly, and she actually was able to make the line on the port tack, without making a single tack between the point of Stonecutter's and the finishing line, except a short luff at the finish, while the rest of the fleet had to make several tacks inside Stonecutters. In these circumstances, of course, it was impossible for the newer boats to concede the *Erica* the 13 minutes' time which they had to allow her under the handicap, and *Erica* proved to be an easy winner.

The course did not prove to be a good one, as, with the exception of two or three tacks inside Stonecutters, which, as it turned out, were hardly necessary, there was no windward work whatever throughout the race. The older boats have been having all their own way in handicap races lately, and the Committee must either reduce the handicaps materially, or should see that courses are chosen in which there is a substantial amount of windward work to be done.

The times of finishing are appended:

	H.	M.	S.
<i>Dione</i>	3	16	28
<i>Vernon</i>	3	19	7
<i>Elph</i>	3	20	20
<i>Allen</i>	3	22	52
<i>Alannah</i>	3	24	3
<i>Iris</i>	3	24	30
<i>Chanticleer</i>	3	26	52
<i>Colleen</i>	3	26	17
<i>Mia</i>	3	26	35
<i>Bonito</i>	3	27	24
<i>Gloria</i>	3	35	24
<i>Payne</i>	3	36	20
<i>Kathleen</i>	3	36	39
<i>Doreen</i>	3	36	39

After the race, members adjourned to Mr. Dixon's launch, where the health of the winner and donor of the cup were drunk with enthusiasm.

SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, 20th April.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR WILLIAM M. GOODMAN (CHIEF JUSTICE).

ARBON CASE.

There was again called the adjourned case in which Leung Pan Wan and Sin Man Wan were charged with having on 20th March set fire to the dwelling house No. 45, Gough Street, certain persons being then therein.

Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., who conducted the prosecution for the Crown (instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor), had finished the examination of witnesses on the previous evening.

The following was the jury:—Messrs. K. C. H. Newman, J. Lysaght, G. Pickering, M. Steger, D. K. Moss, T. C. Downing, and E. J. Judah.

The jury having been charged by his Lordship brought in a verdict of guilty against both defendants.

His Lordship before passing sentence asked the prisoners how long they had been connected with this shop.

KODAKS! KODAKS!! KODAKS!!!

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or Amateurs, where we turn out work of the best description and with great promptness.

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174, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

(Few Doors East of Hongkong Hotel)

Hongkong, 10th March, 1904.

Both declared that they had come down from Canton only a day or two before the fire.

His Lordship remarked that there was no doubt they were employed as trusted emissaries to burn down this place, the master taking good care to get out of the way by going off to Canton. Both men would have to go to prison for seven years with hard labour, and he would ask the police to make a note that at the end of their term they be deported from the Colony as undesirable characters. In passing this sentence his Lordship said he had taken into account the fact that the house was not burned down.

A BRIBERY CASE.

Tsui Wai, a meat contractor, was charged with having, on 11th April, procured a bribe of \$20 to be offered to A. Watson, a public servant, the senior inspector in charge of the Government depot for animals and slaughter-house, with a view to influence his conduct as a public servant in connection with the inspection and slaughtering of animals brought by Tsui Wai to the depot and slaughter-house.

He pleaded not guilty.

Hon. Sir Henry S. Berkeley, Attorney-General (instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor), conducted the prosecution; and Mr. M. W. Slade, barrister-at-law (instructed by Mr. J. Hastings, solicitor), appeared for the defence.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. J. D. Morrison, G. L. Duncan, E. R. Udall, J. F. M. White, J. O. E. Meyer, E. O. Murphy, and P. Dow.

The Attorney-General in opening the case stated that Inspector Watson was senior inspector in charge of the Government cattle depot and slaughter-house at Kennedytown. Prisoner was a butcher and held a meat contract for supplying the military authorities. He habitually had cattle in the depot. The Inspector therefore was a person with whom prisoner would wish to stand well; that was a fair inference to be brought from their relative positions. Prisoner was indicted for an offence against the bribery law as set forth in section 4 of Ordinance 3 of 1898, under which it was an offence to cause or procure a bribe to be offered to a public servant. The Inspector was married, and had two little girls, one aged eight and the other four years. Mr. and Mrs. Watson and their children lived at Kennedytown beside the cattle depot. On 11th April, the day on which they alleged the bribe to have been sent, defendant had some cattle in the observation shed or quarantine; the Inspector would tell them that defendant usually had some cattle in quarantine.

While quarantine was necessary to the public health, in order to ensure that we had not diseased meat put on our tables, it was extremely irksome to the butcher to whom probably it caused direct pecuniary loss. It was to be regretted that the necessities of the case should ever be such as to cause pecuniary loss to anybody, but the health of the community was a far more important consideration. It was essential above all things that public officers upon whom the duty devolved of seeing that quarantine was observed should not have bribes offered to them. The facts of the case were that about 8.45 a.m. on the day in question Mrs. Watson and the younger of her two little girls were in the garden waiting on Inspector Watson coming for breakfast. Prisoner entered the garden and asked if the Inspector was in. Mr. Watson said "No." Thereupon defendant sat down and talked to the little girl in Chinese. Shortly afterwards he went away after putting two \$10 notes into her hand. The little girl gave them to her mother, who handed them over to her husband when he came home. The child gave the money to her mother, and that was procuring a bribe unless defendant could give some reason to show that \$20 was a reasonable present to the child. Inspector Watson, as soon as he got the money from his wife, and on understanding the circumstances under which it had been given, at once put it into the hands of Chief Detective Inspector Hanson. When defendant was asked about the matter by Inspector Hanson, he said he had given the money to the child to buy sweetmeats. It was rather unlikely that he would give a child \$20 to buy sweetmeats.

Evidence was led for the prosecution.

Mr. Slade in addressing the jury for the defence said the prosecution suggested three things—that the money was handed to the child for her father, was handed to the child for her mother to influence her that she might deal only with this man as compradore, and that the money was meant as a bribe. Why, he asked, should the Crown look upon this money in the light of a bribe? Why should it not have been meant for the mother or for the girl herself?

The jury, having been addressed by his Lordship, retired, and after a consultation of about 15 minutes, returned a verdict of guilty by a majority of 5 to 2.

His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to pay a fine of \$500 or go to prison for six months.

The fine was paid.

The Court rose at 1.50 p.m.



TELEPHONE No. 135.

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ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

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Indispensable where
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ROYAL BAKING POWDER retains its strength and freshness under the variable temperature and moisture of every climate.

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31, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

(First Floor Watkin's Building).

Hongkong, 18th February, 1904.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 27th APRIL, 1904, at 6.30 P.M. at the CHAMBER ROOM, City Hall, for the purpose of receiving the Committee's Report and Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1903, electing the Committee for the ensuing year and transacting general business.

By Order,

A. R. LOWE,

Hongkong, 18th April, 1904.

[1046]

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD. JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA,
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"PROMETHEUS"	On 22nd April.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"DEUCALION"	On 1st May.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"ULYSSES"	On 7th May.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"TEUKRAI"	On 13th May.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"CALCHAS"	On 15th May.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"DAIDANUS"	On 21st May.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"YANGTSE"	On 28th May.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"DIOMED"	On 3rd June.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO
LONDON and ANTWERP...	"TELEMACHUS"	On 26th April.
LONDON and ANTWERP...	"ANTENOR"	On 10th May.
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"ACHILLES"	On 20th May.
LONDON and ANTWERP...	"ALCINOUS"	On 24th May.
LONDON and ANTWERP...	"PROMETHEUS"	On 7th June.
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"DEUCALION"	On 14th June.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS.	"YUNNAN"	On 17th May.
NAGASAKI, KOREA & YOKOHAMA.	"CALCHAS"	On 17th May.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1904.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO
AMOI and SHANGHAI	"YUNNAN"	On 21st April.
SHANGHAI	"KWANGSE"	On 21st April.
PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"TAIYUAN"	On 23rd April.
SHANGHAI	"SHAOHSING"	On 23rd April.
MANILA	"SUNGKIANG"	On 28th April.
CEBU and ILOILO	"WUCHANG"	On 28th April.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1904.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS-POSTES FRANCAIS.
NOTICE.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, PONDICHERY,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, ADEN,
DJIBOUTI, EGYPT,
MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN
AND BLACK SEA PORTS,
LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX;
ALSO
PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

ON TUESDAY, the 3rd May, 1904,
at 1 p.m., the Company's Steamship
"ANNAM," Captain R. Girard, with
Mail, Passengers, Special Cargo, will leave
this Port for MARSEILLES via Ports of
Call, WITOUT TRANSHIPMENT.
This steamer connects at COLOMBO with
the Australian line s.s. "Nera," bound for
MARSEILLES via BOMBAY and ADEN.
Cargo and Special will be registered for London
as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in
transit through Marseilles for the principal
places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon
only on Monday, the 2nd May. Space and
Parcels received until 4 p.m. on the same day.
No Cargo will be received on board on Tuesday.
Parcels are not to be sent on board; they
must be left at the Agents' Office. Contents
and Value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Com-
pany's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1904.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI"
Captain Samuel Bell Smith.
DEPARTURES from Hongkong, on week
days, at 7.30 a.m.; on Excursion
Sundays, at 8.30 a.m.; from Macao week days
at about 2 p.m. and Sundays about 7.30 p.m.
FARE—(week days) 1st Class (including cabin
and servant), \$3. Return Ticket \$5.
2nd Class \$1. 3rd Class 50 cents.
On Excursion Sundays 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class
Single Ticket \$2. Return Ticket \$3. Return
Ticket including Dinner and Dinner either on
board or at Macao Hotel \$5. On Sundays \$5
extra will be charged for each Cabin which has
accommodation for two or more Passengers.
Wharf at the Western end of Wing Lok
Street.
The Steamer runs an Excursion Trip Every
Sunday, and takes only 3 1/2 hours to reach Macao.
MING ON & CO.
2nd Floor, 16, Victoria Street.
Hongkong 8th September, 1903.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS

NITHER the CAPTAIN, the AGENTS, nor
the Owners will be RESPONSIBLE
for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or
the Crew of the following Vessels during the
stay in Hongkong Harbour.
Arrow, British 4-m. barque, McDonald.
Standard Oil Co.
LYNDHURST, British 4-m. barque, Parcell.
Standard Oil Co.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.
THE British steamship
"YING KING,"
Capt. Wm. Robinson, of 1088 tons, Registered, is
the newest, fastest, and most luxuriously furnished
steamer on the line and is lighted throughout
with electricity; hot and cold water service.
The cuisine is unexcelled.
Leaving Hongkong every MONDAY,
WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING,
at 9 p.m., and returning from Canton every
following evening at 5 p.m.
1st Class ... \$30.00 for Single journey
2nd ... 15.00
3rd ... 10.00 each.
The steamer's wharf is at the Western end
of Wing Lok Street.
YUK ON S.S. CO., LD.
No. 216, Wing Lok Street.
Hongkong, 27th February, 1904.

BUDWEISER
BEER
EXTRA PALE LAGER IN CLEAR BOTTLES,
OF UNIVERSAL POPULARITY.
ANHEUSER BUCHS BREWING
ASSOCIATION, ST. LOUIS.



This Beer is brewed of best Saazer Hops and
finest Barley Malt only, and warranted not to
contain Chemicals in any form.
The Beer is sterilized after being bottled, and
full mature age insures its fine condition in any
climate. Beautifully bright, seductively sparkling,
and perfectly pure.
F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
Sole Agents.
Hongkong, 25th July 1903.

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CHUNG NGOI SAN PO
(Chinese Daily Press)
PUBLISHED DAILY.
is the oldest and still immovably the best
medium for Advertising among the
Native Community.
Established for nearly FORTY YEARS
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BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG
WEEKLY PRESS, JULY to DECEMBER
1903. With INDEX. Price \$7.50.
On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 25th March, 1904.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

STEAMSHIP "POLYNESIAN"
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex.s.s.
Douro and Sidon, from Havre ex.s.s. Sidon,
from Bordeaux ex.s.s. Ville de Constantine and
Ville de Rochefort, in connection with above
Steamers, are hereby informed that their Goods,
with the exception of Opium, Treasures and
Valuables, are being landed and stored at their
risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at
Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained
immediately after landing.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless
intimation is received from the Consignees
before Noon, To-day, 18th inst., requesting
it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after
Monday, the 25th April, at Noon, will be
subject to rent and landing charges.
All claims must be sent in to me on or before
the 25th April, or they will not be recognised.
All damaged packages will be examined on
Monday, the 25th April, at 3 p.m.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1904.

FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP,
PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"ARMENIA"
Captain Foust, having arrived from the
above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
requested to send in their Bills of Lading for
countersignature by the Undersigned and to take
immediate delivery of their Goods from
Godowns.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before Noon,
To-day, the 18th inst.
Any Cargo impeding the discharge will be
landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company,
Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and
expense.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 25th inst. will be subject
to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 25th inst., at 3 p.m.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 18th April, 1904.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
"MANILA"
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT
SAID, SUZ, AND STRAITS.
Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods
being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out, Mark by Mark,
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.
Optional Goods will be landed here unless
instructions are given to the contrary before
Noon, To-day, the 18th inst.
Goods not cleared by the 24th inst., at 4 p.m.,
will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in
any case whatever.
Damaged packages must be left in the God-
owns for examination by the Consignees and the
Company's representatives at an appointed
hour. All Claims must be presented within
ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after
which date they cannot be recognised. No
Claims will be admitted after the Goods have
left the Godowns.
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 18th April, 1904.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP

FROM TRIESTE, Fiume, PORT SAID,
ADEN, BOMBAY, COLOMBO, PENANG
AND SINGAPORE.
THE Company's Steamship
"MARQUIS BACQUEHEM,"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods are being landed at
their risk, into the Godowns of the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited,
whence delivery may be obtained.
This Vessel brings Cargo:
From Levant ex.s.s. *Electra* and *Police*,
transhipped at Port Said.
From Venice ex.s.s. *Venus*, transhipped at
Trieste.
From Trieste, ex.s.s. *Imperator*, tranship-
ped at Bombay.
Optional Cargo will be discharged here unless
notice to the contrary be given immediately.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be
sent in to the Office of the undersigned before
Noon, on the 25th of April, or they will not be
recognised.
No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any
Goods remaining in the Godowns after the
25th of April, will be subject to rent.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SANDER WIELEB & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th April, 1904.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED,
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer
"HYSON,"
are hereby notified that the Cargo is being
discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where in both
cases it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo
will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown
on and after the 23rd instant.
Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice
has been given prior to steam's arrival.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined at 11 a.m., on the 25th inst.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods
remaining and delivered after the 25th inst., will
be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the undersigned on or before the
25th inst., or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 19th April, 1904.

NO. 4 READY.

THE
DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE
FOR
CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDO-CHINA,
SIAM, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS,
MALAY STATES, NETHER-
LANDS INDIA, PHILIP-
PINES, BORNEO, &c.,
WITH WHICH ARE INCORPORATED
THE CHINA DIRECTORY
AND
THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST
FOR
1904.
THE FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL ISSUE.

The DIRECTORY covers the whole of the
ports and cities of the Far East, from Nether-
lands India to Siberia, in which Europeans reside.
Not only is the Directory as full and complete
in each case as it can be made, but each Colony,
Port, or Settlement is prefaced by a DESCRIp-
TION, carefully revised each year, most of
which will serve as accurate GUIDES FOR THE
TOURIST, giving every detail in connection with
the places, their History, Topography, &c., &c.
The Information in these Descriptions, consist-
ing of a hundred interesting articles, packed
with facts concisely set out, and containing
statistics of the Trade of each Country and
Port, would alone suffice to fill a large volume.
The Directories and Descriptions are of

CHINA	JAPAN	COREA
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Taka	Hankow	Kowloon
Newchwang	Yochow	Lappa
Daluy	Shansi	Samsui
Port Arthur	Ichang	Wuchow
Chefoo	Chungking	Kwangchowwan
Weihsuiwei	Ningchow	Pakhoi
Kaichow	Ningpo	Haihow
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the cheapest work of the kind anywhere
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is now greatly below the equivalent of £1 5s.
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